THE BLACK PANTHER
INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

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25¢



STERILIZATION

GENOCIDE OF THE POOR





Haitian Refugees Denied Asylum In U.S.

(Miami, Fla.) - Ninety-eight Haitian refugees, fleeing the repressive regime of President Jean-Claude Duvalier, jam a small craft arriving in Miami in March. The U.S. continues to deny political asylum to an estimated 20,000 Haitians in southern Florida. March was a record month, with 1,361 Haitians landing on south Florida beaches, 374 in a two-day period. Untold others have died in transit, and many who are captured by U.S. Immigration officials are illegally deported.

YOUR Health

ASBESTOS TRIAL BEGINS IN L.A.

(Los Angeles, Calif.) - Likening asbestosis to "a spider web that starts to move across the lungs," attorney Robert K. Steinberg recently launched the first trial of more than 1,000 local lawsuits charging that manufacturers failed to warn workers of asbestos health hazards.

Richard J. Hogard, 40, developed respiratory problems during 10 years as a pipe insulator at the Long Beach Naval Shipyard and elsewhere, Steinberg told a jury as what is expected to be a 10-week landmark trial opened before Los Angeles Superior Court Judge Earl F. Riley.

The ailment has caused Hogard repeated hospitliazation, the lawyer said, and made it impossible for him to work steadily for the last five years.

Hogard is suing Denver-based Johns-Manville Corporation, world's largest miner and manufacturer of asbestos, and Raybestos-Manhattain Inc. of Trumbull, Connecticut, another major manufacturer. He is suing for unspecified damages for failure of the companies to warn him of the hazards and advise precautionary measures to prevent his asbestosis, a disease the companies deny Hogard has.

Ten other defendant companies made undisclosed monetary settlements with Hogard and were excused from trial.

The trial is being watched closely by attorneys for the hundreds of other Los Angeles County asbestos workers and their counterparts across the nation, who hope to settle their own civil lawsuits based on the outcome of Hogard's case. Johns-Manville is a key defendant in the suits.

"Johns-Manville and Raybestos Manhattan knew perhaps 40 years before Mr. Hogard went into the shipyard (in 1965) of the hazards," Steinberg said in his opening statement. Charging that the manufacturers care more about dollars than workers' health, he declared, "They knew it but they did nothing about it. Throughout the years they never warned, never cautioned, never advised people who worked with their products of the special damages involved."

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PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVE

INFLATION AND FOOD STAMPS

(Washington, D.C.) - Total income in the U.S. has grown five times faster than the incomes of food stamp households during the past four years. As a result, said Assistant Agriculture Secretary Carol Tucker Foreman, food stamp households are especially hard hit by inflation. A recent survey showed they have an average monthly income of only $320, compared with about $1,500 in the general population. Worse still, 60 per cent of the households receiving food stamps have no liquid assets to fall back on, Mrs. Foreman said, and 95 per cent of them have assets of less than $1,500.

ILLINOIS PRISON STRIKE ENDS

(Marion, Ill.) - A bitter three-week strike by inmates ended recently at the nation's toughest prison, a modern successor to Alcatraz that inmates have dubbed the "end of the line." A spokesman for the warden of the Marion Federal Penitentiary denied reports that guards in riot gear had forced inmates back to their prison jobs. The inmates want the authorities to close the maximum security unit within the maximum security prison. They also seek better medical attention, better food and better treatment by guards.

BLACKS PROTEST RACISM IN GEORGIA

(Wrightsville, Ga.) - Nearly 200 persons, mostly Blacks, marched in a drizzle through this racially tense city in mid-April to the courthouse where riot-equipped state troopers stood between them and a counterdemonstration by White racists. Southern Christian Leadership Conference President Joseph Lowery addressed the marchers, who were protesting economic discrimination and other abuses against Blacks in the town. At the same time, avowed White supremacist J. B. Stoner addressed a group of about 60 Whites, which included Klansmen and small children wearing Klan T-shirts. Some Whites chanted, "What do we want? White Power," in a parody of one chant used by the civil rights activists. The march was called following a melee between Blacks and Whites that left at least nine persons hurt. In other incidents during the week, shots were fired in Black communities. Blacks, protesting economic discrimination and abuse by local law enforcement authorities, charged that Sheriff Roland Attaway's deputies led the attack on them.

NEVADA INDIANS WIN LEGAL BATTLE

(Reno, Nev.) - A small Nevada Indian tribe never granted a formal reservation has won control over hunting on its ancient homelands in a decision that lawyers for both sides say could set a national precedent. U.S. District Judge Bruce Thompson recently ruled that the Washo tribe, with the federal government, can enforce its own hunting laws on roughly 60,000 acres of land tribal members own in the Pine Nut Mountains just east of the Sierra Nevadas. Many reservations have their own hunting laws, but the ruling was the first time a federal court extended federal and tribal hunting jurisdiction over former public domain land.

C.I.A. USES MEDIA

(Washington, D.C.) - Despite sometimes heated opposition from an audience of newspaper editors, CIA Director Stansfield Turner said recently that his agency would continue to use journalists for intelligence purposes when the desired results cannot be obtained any other way. In the wake of congressional investigations of the CIA in the mid-1970's, then CIA Director George Bush was forced to adopt a regulation prohibiting the agency from using full-time correspondents for U.S. newspapers and broadcast media in secret operations. Shortly after he became intelligence chief in 1977, Turner modified the rule to permit such use if it were approved by the CIA chief. Turner also said that he had, in the last three years, approved three plans to employ journalists in intelligence roles.

U.S. IN OMAN

(Muscat, Oman) - The U.S. is near agreement on military facilities in the strategic Persian Gulf area through a defense alliance with the tiny sultanate of Oman, Western diplomatic sources said recently. The U.S.-Omani military alliance is a direct result of President Carter's search for access to military bases near the gulf.

PROP. 10 - UNLIMITED RENT CONTROL FOR CALIF. LANDLORDS

(Los Angeles, Calif.) - California real estate interests have adopted a new strategy to halt the progress of rent control. After suffering a series of critical losses both at the local level and in Sacramento, they have placed on the June, 1980, ballot a constitutional amendment, Proposition 10, that would make it impossible to enact meaningful laws to protect tenants in this state from unfair rent increases.



The owner of this East Oakland building recently raised the rent from $60 to $150 per month.

Over the past year, tenant organizations have responded to housing shortages and rent increases exceeding income growth by winning the fight for rent control in a growing number of California cities.

Tenant activists throughout the state are understandably outraged over the possibility that Proposition 10 could wipe out all their hard-won gains. Steven Hopcraft, legislative coordinator for the California Housing Action and Information Network (CHAIN), a statewide coalition of tenants' groups, said:

"Public officials and their constituents in many cities have already voted in the kind of rent control they want. Now, just because they've started losing, the landlords want to change the rules in the middle of the game."

The rules would indeed be changed. Rent-control ordinances now successfully operating in Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Jose, Santa Monica, Beverly Hills, Berkeley and other localities would be voided. The power to enact new rent-control laws would be taken entirely out of the hands of local city councils and boards of supervisors, leaving a costly referendum as the only means of instituting controls.

In large cities, where rent control has been legislatively enacted, it is doubtful that tenants could overcome the landlords' financial and organizational advantages.

Some local government officials are expressing grave concern over this usurping of local control. While many of them do not now support rent control, they nevertheless oppose industry efforts to take away their power to enact such laws.

The greatest controversy, however, centers on the provisions dealing with permissible rent increases. The existing ordinances generally permit automatic increases of six to eight per cent annually, with an opportunity for landlords to petition for more in provable hardship cases. The new industry proposal would shatter those limits by guaranteeing landlords the right to raise rents at least as rapidly as the rise in the consumer price index. This, they contend, is necessary for landlords to keep pace with inflation. However, as University of California economist David Shulman points out:

"More than half of landlords' costs, consisting of mortgage

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Puerto Rican Socialist Party Fights U.S. Statehood

The Puerto Rican colonial administration elected in 1976 is run by the New Progressive Party of Governor Carlos Romero Barcelo. This is the "statehood party" and it is on the offensive. The governor has substantial allies in Washington, and many observers view the push for American statehood as the preferred U.S. alternative to a commonwealth.

According to the Puerto Rican Socialist Party (PSP), the most active left force in the island, annexation has become the "main danger" facing the Puerto Rican independence movement and people.

In a recent interview with the Guardian, *PSP secretary general Juan Mari Bras discussed why and how the party is focusing its work on building a united front of all Puerto Ricans opposed to a statehood takeover. Mari Bras also spoke of the PSP's own electoral plans as well as of the labor, anti-military and cultural struggles which are involving ever-broadening sectors of the Puerto Rican population.*

QUESTION: In the period since PSP targeted annexation through statehood as the main danger facing Puerto Rico, what signs have developed that confirm that analysis?

BRAS: The annexationist offensive has been amply demonstrated on several fronts. In the political sphere it is evidenced by the importation of U.S. electoral politics—the primaries of the Democrats and Republicans and the efforts to mobilize the masses of the Puerto Rican people to participate.

On the cultural front, the colonial government has presented a bill to the legislature that would dismantle practically all official institutions, like the Instituto Cultura Puertoriquena, that have been instrumental in preserving and expanding the national culture. There is now a large movement among artists and intellectuals to oppose that move.

In the trade unions, the AFL-CIO is executing a campaign to organize in Puerto Rico and to try to obtain representation in places that are now represented by independent unions from the island, especially those having a progressive character. They are putting millions of dollars into this campaign and applying all kinds of pressures.

In the economy, they are now preparing the Puerto Rican gov-

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THE U.S. GOVERNMENT MURDERED THESE PEOPLE BECAUSE THEY WERE MEMBERS OF THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY



In the next three months, the Black Panther Party must raise $10,000 to pay legal expenses to appeal the Federal District Court's dismissal of the Party's $100 million lawsuit against the FBI, CIA and other government agencies.

Make checks payable to:
American Civil Liberties Union
(For the Black Panther Party Lawsuit)
132 West 43rd Street
New York, New York 10036
(All contributions are tax deductible)

For further information contact:
The Committee for Justice for Huey P. Newton
and the Black Panther Party
[illegible] MacArthur Boulevard
Oakland, California [illegible]
[illegible]

BLACK EX-AGENT DESCRIBES NATIONAL PLOT TO WIPE OUT B.P.P.

"MY ASSIGNMENT WAS TO KILL GEORGE JACKSON"



Ex-informant LOUIS TACKWOOD

Following is the conclusion of an exclusive BLACK PANTHER interview with Louis Tackwood, a Black ex-provocateur with the Los Angeles Police Department, who describes the national conspiracy by the FBI, LAPD and other police agencies to kill Huey P. Newton, George Jackson and other Party leaders. The interview was originally printed in THE BLACK PANTHER in April-May, 1976.

In this portion of the interview, Tackwood explains that California law enforcement agencies knew in advance that Jonathan Jackson, 17-year-old brother of George Jackson, would be killed on August 7, 1970, at the Marin County Courthouse.

CONCLUSION

Q: The Santa Cruz police knew about it and the LAPD knew?

TACKWOOD: And SII (Special Identification and Investigation division of the LAPD). They had taps on the phone. You wouldn't believe the bugs they had or where. They had other agents, too.

But after that particular plot failed, then a second contingency plan from that group came up. This included Melvin "Cotton" Smith (a police agent who infiltrated the Black Panther Party). Smith was right in on the hot action, in the training camp, but he didn't know who was supplying the money and the overall planning of it. He was a soldier; he wasn't involved in the intellectual group in the conspiracy.

When I came north what I found out was that the people who were involved in the second plot using the Southern California part of the Panther Party weren't Panthers at all, but pretended to be Panther sympathizers (Committee of 7). So in the period of infiltration, I found out that there was a definite plot to kill Huey Newton.

Q: Going on at the same time?

TACKWOOD: Well, this was a plot by the same people who were going to break George Jackson out. They were just going to replace Huey with Jackson. Simple as that.

I'm pretty sure that Jackson wasn't aware that they were trying to kill Huey. This was among a small group of people, and I happened to be at that meeting because they kind of halfway trusted me. As they were thinking of all the ways of killing Huey—"let's poison him, shoot him, what not"—I came up with, "Hey, let's bomb him."

At first, everybody was for it. I'll tell you the exact place where they were going to kill him. You see, Santa Cruz has a retreat for the BSA (Black Student Alliance) in Metchin. So they were going to invite Huey there to speak. He was writing a book at that time, in fact with (J. Herman) Blake. They were going to invite him to speak, and while he was speaking, "Boom!" Everyone would say, "Oh, the police killed him."

The problem came up that some of the leaders of their conspiracy would be there on the podium. So, "No, we can't blow him up." This was about September, 1970. He never knew. Huey never knew. He never knew that his friends, some of whom he trusted in at times, had righteously considered bombing him.

Q: You want to name names?

TACKWOOD: Yeah, Blake. Herman Blake was one of the main sticks in it. But Carr (James Carr, a former BPP member) got wind of it, and Carr blamed DeMonica and Don Nance. He went after them, not knowing that it was Blake all the time. . . .

And (Fred) Bennett (a BPP member who was assassinated in 1971), I'm telling you, who

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THE CHILDREN OF OAKLAND COMMUNITY SCHOOL

NEED YOUR HELP



The school needs $113,000 to cover operating expenses through June, 1980. To meet ongoing expenses, the school needs assistance in establishing a one million dollar trust fund.

A $1 OR $1,000 CONTRIBUTION WILL HELP THE SCHOOL SURVIVE

Make checks payable to
Educational Opportunities Corporation
6118 East 14th Street
Oakland, California 94621
(All donations are tax deductible)

For further information, call: (415) 562-5261

BLACK CONGRESSMAN HOLDS PUBLIC HEARING

"L.A. POLICE OPERATE ABOVE THE LAW"

(Los Angeles, Calif.) - "Black citizens of Los Angeles are approaching a frustration level and distrust of law enforcement officers comparable to the frustration and distrust that existed prior to the Watts riots. I am not predicting racial rioting this summer, but if it occurs, nobody should say they had no warning, that they didn't know why."

The president of the local branch of the NAACP, Paul Hudson, made these angry comments at a recent two-day congressional hearing here on police use of deadly force.

"What is clear," said Black Michigan Congressman John Conyers, who conducted the public hearings, "is that the police clearly operate apart from the rest of government and above it. Apparently the rest of government here has that feeling because I noticed the mayor's people were noticeably absent" from the hearing.

The Detroit congressman said political figures apparently are afraid to challenge the Los Angeles Police Department's (LAPD) "enormous political power" and this leaves only grassroots citizens' groups to challenge the police.

Conyers said he will introduce legislation allowing prosecution of police who kill citizens without having to show "specific intent to deprive one of his civil rights" as now required by law.

Meanwhile, organizers of a drive to put a civilian police review board measure on the November city ballot have collected nearly all of the 116,588 signatures needed to qualify the initiative.

The review board campaign, initiated last year by the Coalition Against Police Abuse and several other community-based groups, now has the support of over 80 organizations. They include the NAACP, American Civil Liberties Union, National Lawyers Guild and the Southern California Chapter of the Black Panther Party.

The ballot measure by the Campaign for a Citizens' Police Review Board calls for 15 full-time, elected and salaried members who would hold hearings on citizen complaints of police misconduct and would have the authority to discipline officers, including firing them. The charter amendment would also create a special, elected city prosecutor, whose office could prosecute misdemeanor cases against police.

In a related development, a coalition of more than 40 organizations created to end political spying by police undercover agents recently sued the LAPD after uncovering a spy in the group.

Representatives of the Citizens Committee on Police Repression, which is active in the review board coalition, also filed charges against LAPD officer Edward Camarillo, who infiltrated the group in 1978, with the Police Commission.

Los Angeles City Councilmember Zev Yaroslavsky substantiated the allegation, charging that Camarillo, purporting to be a committee member, worked with several of the councilman's staff members on a proposed local freedom of information act to provide limited public access to police intelligence files.

The suit asks for a permanent ban on "infiltration and spying" and "maintenance of police dossiers" and an award of monetary damages.

Through a suit, the Citizens' Committee had previously won access to some 1,300 pages of heavily censored police files. However, the committee is under a court order not to reveal the contents.

Linda Valentino of the Citizens' Committee said that the information included reports on "everyone who attended a meeting, their political beliefs, what each person said at the meeting, who works with whom, and who's sleeping with whom."

Four recent cases involving police killings and police misconduct are examples of why Black and poor people here are campaigning for a review board.

In one case, after five years two Los Angeles policemen are finally scheduled to go to trial in August on charges of raping an eight-year-old Black girl.

Officers Daniel Kaiser and

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PAMELA DUNN (center), 13, was raped by two Los Angeles policemen when she was eight years old.

Black Prison Activists' Trial Set For April 28

(San Francisco, Calif.) - Black prison activists Ernest Graham and Eugene Allen are scheduled to go on trial here April 28 for a third time on false charges of killing a White prison guard in 1973.

Nearly seven years have passed since Graham and Allen were charged with the death of guard Jerry Sanders. In the intervening years two juries have tried the case, but a final verdict has yet to be reached, the *Berkeley Barb* reports.

At the first trial in October, 1974, in Stockton, California, Graham, 29, and Allen, 27, were charged with violating California Penal Code 4500, which carries a mandatory death sentence for a life-term prisoner convicted of killing a non-prisoner. The only Black juror, a woman, voted against conviction. With a hung jury, the judge declared a mistrial.

At the second trial, in 1976, an all-White jury convicted Graham and Allen, sentencing them to death. In 1979, the California Supreme Court overturned the conviction, arguing that the prosecution systematically excluded all 14 prospective Black jurors. When asked if this was indeed the prosecution's strategy, prosecuting attorney John Phillips said, "It may have crossed my mind, but it was a long time ago."

At a recent pre-trial hearing in San Francisco, two inmates, an ex-inmate and two guards testified that they saw Graham and Allen commit the murder.

As in the two previous trials, each witness reconstructed the crime committed on the second tier of a cell block called "I Wing." Though each observer claims to have seen the attack, none saw any of the other witnesses.

One week after the guard's death, two of three inmate witnesses came forward. The first inmate, eligible for an upcoming parole, was sure the two defendants struck, not stabbed, the guard in the chest. A coroner testified that the guard had two mid-back stab wounds but no chest lacerations whatsoever.

The second inmate, also up for parole, identified Graham and Allen as the assailants, despite previously testifying that "all Blacks look alike" and that if he saw a Black approaching he'd look the other way.

The third inmate, imprisoned for murder, contacted Allen's lawyer to deny his eyewitness account. He later changed his mind.

It's been over a year since Graham served out his original sentence for armed robbery of less than $100. After completing

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Oakland Community Learning Center Vandalized

(Oakland, Calif.) - Oakland Community Learning Center (OCLC) was recently vandalized—the fifth such incident in the last six months. The OCLC houses Oakland Community School and several free community service programs.

In the most recent break-in of the East Oakland facility, several hundred dollars of maintenance tools were stolen, an office door kicked in, chairs slashed and obscene words written on the walls of one of the girls' bathrooms.

In November of last year, the building was burglarized four times. Offices were ransacked, files sprayed with water or fire extinguisher fluid, telephone lines scrambled, gasoline and wax thrown onto floors, and the center's piano sprayed with fire extinguisher fluid.

OCLC was established in 1973 by Educational Opportunities Corporation, a non-profit, tax-exempt organization, to provide free educational, health and cultural programs for the Black and poor community of Oakland. Since the building first opened, it has been repeatedly burglarized.

The idea for the center originally came from the Black Panther Party, and it is believed that government and police agencies who are still trying to destroy the Party are continuing to burglarize the OCLC as a way of attacking the Party.

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ANTI-BIG BUSINESS DAY RALLIES HELD NATIONWIDE

DETROIT SEEKS PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF OIL INDUSTRY

(Detroit, Mich.) - "We call for the oil industry to be owned and operated by the people and not by private industry."

The Detroit City Council recently voted to include the above statement in an August 5 ballot measure which will make this city the first in the country to vote on a people's takeover of the oil industry.

The council's action culminated a petition drive by the People's Energy Committee (PEC), which gathered 11,300 signatures of registered voters to place the initiative on the ballot.

Jerry Goldberg, a laid-off auto worker and spokesperson for the PEC, said, "For the first time in this country people will be able to express their feelings against the oil monopolies in a popular vote.

"Detroiters are leading this movement because they are fed up with the massive layoffs in the auto industry and skyrocketing gasoline and energy prices, which are a result of the phony shortages, profiteering, and illegal price gouging by the oil monopolies. Many of the petition signatures collected by the PEC were obtained at packed unemployment centers. Throughout the city, at supermarkets and shopping centers, in churches and union halls, the response to the petition drive has been electric: at the mention of action against the big oil companies, people grabbed the petition boards out of the campaigners' hands," Goldberg said.

The nationwide campaign for a referendum on a people's takeover of oil was launched last October 17 at the National Day of Protest Against Big Oil actions across the country. In Detroit, the PEC, a grassroots community organization, was formed to get the question on the ballot here.

The PEC campaign has been endorsed by the P.E.O.P.L.E. Committee of the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees, the National Caucus on Black Aging, Grey Panthers, and many union, community, and political leaders from the Detroit area.



Worker in Milwaukee signing petition demanding a people's takeover of the U.S. oil industry. The petition campaign is nationwide.

The proposal for a people's takeover of the oil industry demands that Congress divest the oil companies of all ownership and invest ownership instead in the people of the U.S. The oil, gas, and energy industry would be run by popular committees, composed of direct representatives of all interested parties—trade unions, community groups, the elderly, minorities, women and the disabled.

Meanwhile, a coalition of labor, consumer and public interest groups recently began a planned decade-long drive to place sharp curbs on the powers of corporate America.

"Big business is on a power-drunk trip," said consumer advocate Ralph Nader as the coalition outlined proposed legislation that would limit the powers of big business.

Versions of the bill, called the Corporate Democracy Act of 1980, are expected to be introduced in Congress this year. They would provide individual shareholders and the public with greater control over the policies of the nation's largest companies.

The coalition said, "The political agenda of the 1980's should focus on the size and abuse of big business."

To draw public attention to its drive, the coalition sponsored "Big Business Day" on April 17.

Big Business Day focused in part on the "corporate crime epidemic sweeping the country," said Nader. Abuses include health and safety hazards, tax law violations and the corruption of public officials, he said.

"There has become a divine right of corporations that are above us, commanding us. . . in the name of profits," said Sister Barbara Lupo of Clergy and Laity Concerned.

In the Bay Area, an informational picket line was held at Safeway, located in East Oakland's Eastmont Mall. Scheduled speakers included John George, Alameda County supervisor, and Wilson Riles, Jr., a member of the Oakland City Council.

The proposed legislation would provide for:

•Independent boards of directors who better represent individual shareholders, and the creation of independent audit, public policy and law compliance committees that monitor corporate activities.

•Corporate disclosure of information about employment, environmental matters, health and safety, foreign production, management performance, shareholder ownership and tax rates.

•Public notification two years in advance of any plans to close or relocate facilities. □

CALIFORNIA BALLOT MEASURE

Prop. 9 Would Force Drastic Cuts In Public School Programs

(San Francisco, Calif.) - Howard Jarvis, author of the now-famous Proposition 13 property tax cut "initiative," is back. This June, Californians will vote on Prop. 9, a state constitutional amendment which will cut state income tax rates in half.

Jarvis II, also known as "Jaws II," would result in a $5 billion tax saving next year. But the bulk of this will go to the wealthy while the reduction in state revenues will cause cutbacks in state jobs and social services—hitting poor people the hardest.

Prop. 9 is the latest measure to be put forth as part of the "taxpayers' revolt," which began in 1978 with Prop. 13. This movement is allegedly aimed at lowering taxes for the average citizen and getting rid of government bureaucracy.

If Prop. 9 passes, there will be an immediate $4.9 billion loss in state revenues, or 25 per cent of the state budget. Governor Jerry Brown has already asked every state department to submit 30 per cent cuts in their 1981 budgets.

State, county and local programs will be severely cut back. Public schools and the state university and college systems will suffer major reductions, and higher tuition imposed. Medi-cal, the state health insurance plan for poor people, will be slashed. Jarvis himself estimates that 100,000 jobs will be lost.

The wealthy will benefit the most from the tax cuts. Just four per cent of the taxpayers in the highest income brackets would receive 40 per cent of the cuts.

Prop. 9 will permanently exempt businesses from inventory taxes, saving them millions each year.

Here are some other facts concerning Prop. 9:

•It does not do anything to change the loopholes that allow rich people to avoid paying taxes.

•Cutting the state income tax in half will give the federal government an extra one billion dollars from California. This is because Californians will have less state tax to deduct from their federal tax returns, giving the federal government more money.

•Over 80 per cent of the state budget comes back to local communities and schools. Therefore, cutting one-half of the state income means cuts on a local level.

•Since the passage of Prop. 13, 25 per cent of the state budget has been used to "bail

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In Memoriam

Jesse Owens: 1914-1980



Jesse Owens, whose four gold medals at the 1936 Olympic Games in Berlin made him perhaps the greatest and most famous athlete in track and field history, died of lung cancer March 31 in Tucson, Arizona. He was 66 years old.

In Berlin, Owens, who was Black, scored a triumph that would come to be regarded as not only athletic but also political. Hitler had intended the Berlin Games to be a showcase for the Nazi doctrine of Aryan supremacy.

A member of what the Nazis mockingly called America's "Black auxiliaries," Owens achieved a feat unmatched in modern times in Olympic track competition. The year before, with a wrenched back so painful that he could not dress or undress without help, he broke five world records and equaled a sixth in 45 minutes.

Editorial

THE END OF FOOD STAMPS?

Jimmy Carter is calling for massive cutbacks in human service programs that benefit poor people as a means of "balancing" the budget. Yet it is poor people who are suffering the most from inflation.

The Food Stamp Program, which serves over 19 million people nationwide, may be closed down on June 1 if Congress does not approve $2.6 billion in supplemental aid to keep the program running through the federal fiscal year, which ends September 30.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), which administers the Food Stamp Program, says that each one per cent increase in the country's unemployment rate adds 750,000 to one million people to the food stamp rolls. Each one per cent rise in food prices boosts food stamp costs by $58 million.

Between November, 1978, and November, 1979, nationwide participation in the food stamp program grew by four million, partly due to inflation and the rise in unemployment. However, major revisions in the program that lowered the limits of allowable income for recipients forced at least 600,000 out of the program.

Although Congress is not expected to let the Food Stamp Program run completely out of money in June, USDA officials warn that there will be a temporary shutdown of the program if Congress does not quickly reach a decision on the legislation. If the House and Senate do not approve all Carter has requested, there will be a reduction in food stamp benefits in order to stretch funds to the end of the fiscal year.

A USDA study revealed that overall average income in the U.S. rose 40 per cent from 1976 through 1979 while the average income of food stamp recipients rose only seven per cent. Consumer prices during this three-year period grew by 30 per cent.

The study also showed that while the average American spends 60 per cent of his or her income paying for necessities, people who live below the poverty line spend 90 per cent of their income on such items as rent, food, utility and medical bills.

Combined with the ever increasing rate of unemployment, the shutdown of the Food Stamp Program would bring America that much closer to a national crisis. Private and public welfare agencies across the country are reporting a sharp increase in the number of individuals and families seeking food and shelter.

The impact of inflation has affected everyone in America, but it has had its harshest effect on the poor and will continue to if Jimmy Carter has his way.□



"Ah'm not giving up any jobs; Ah'm cutting back welfare and Medi-Care; Ah'm taking away the school lunches from your children—if it takes a Depression to stop inflation in this country, then that's what it will be!"

YOUR Health

Asbestos Trial Begins

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Even though the companies intend to show they started placing warning labels on their products in the mid-1960's, Steinberg said, Hogard and his co-workers never saw the labels or received any instructions about using respirators or other protective equipment.

In his opening remarks, Johns-Manville attorney Fulton Haight stressed that the company started cleaning up its own mines and factories in 1956 after the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists recommended a maximum safety level of five million particles of asbestos per cubic foot in areas where people worked constantly with asbestos.

Early studies, Haight claimed, indicated shipyard workers were in no danger because the products they worked with contained only 15 per cent asbestos, and workers were not constantly exposed to the fibers during the work day because they moved about from buildings to ships.

When later studies indicated dangers for those workers, Haight said, Johns-Manville voluntarily labeled shipyard products in 1964, warning that inhalation over long periods of time could be harmful and that respirators should be worn if dust could not be eliminated.

Noting that asbestos fibers have been omitted from insulating materials since asbestos hazards became widely known seven or eight years ago, Hogard's lawyer said:

"Perhaps the greatest tragedy ever told is the fact that asbestos fibers in insulation materials were never necessary. The only reason it was there was to up the profits of the companies that sold it."

(The above article was excerpted from the *Los Angeles Times*.)□

AGENT ORANGE LINKED TO CANCER

(Washington, D.C.) - Agent Orange, a defoliant sprayed in Vietnam, probably causes cancer in humans, according to five studies released recently on Capitol Hill.

The studies directly contradict statements by the Veterans Administration that there is no evidence linking the chemical poison with cancer in humans.

In recent years, increasing numbers of veterans have made disability claims against the government, contending that various medical problems, including birth defects, cancer and diseases of the nervous system, resulted from their exposure to Agent Orange in Vietnam.

FALLEN COMRADE

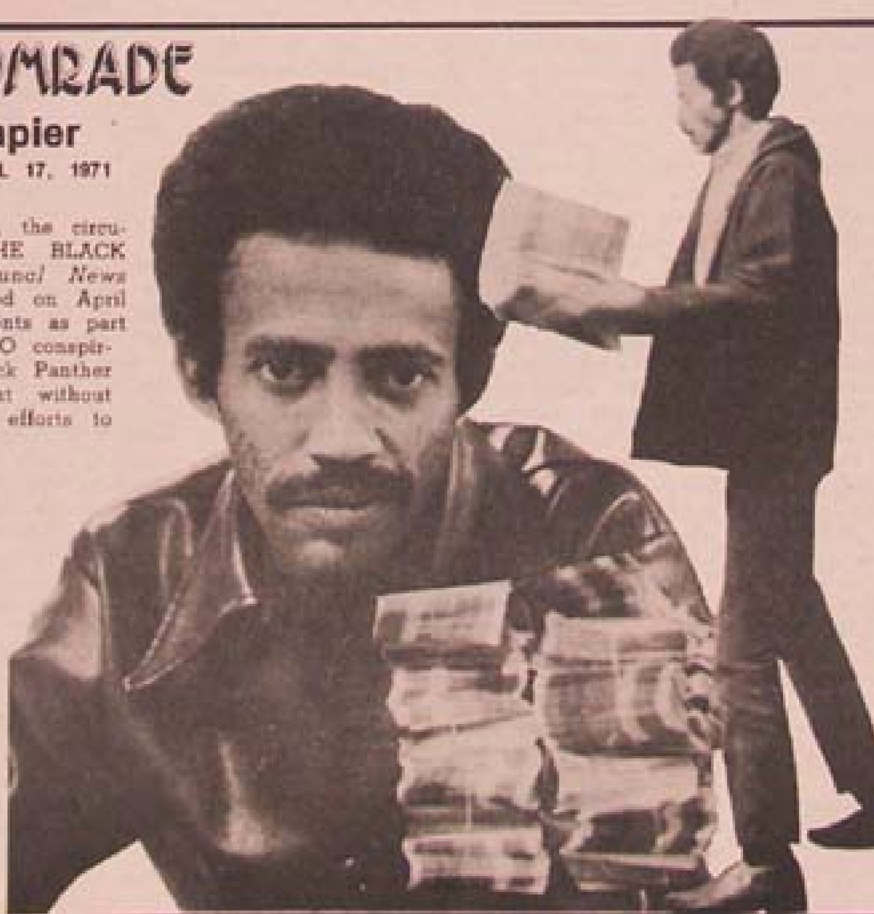
Samuel Napier

ASSASSINATED: APRIL 17, 1971

Comrade Sam Napier, the circulation manager of THE BLACK PANTHER *Intercommunal News Service*, was assassinated on April 17, 1971, by police agents as part of the FBI COINTELPRO conspiracy to destroy the Black Panther Party. Sam often went without sleep for days in his efforts to sustain and increase the circulation of the Party's newspaper across the country. Sam was murdered in New York City by assassins who tied him to a chair in the basement of the circulation office there, shot him dead, and set fire to the building.

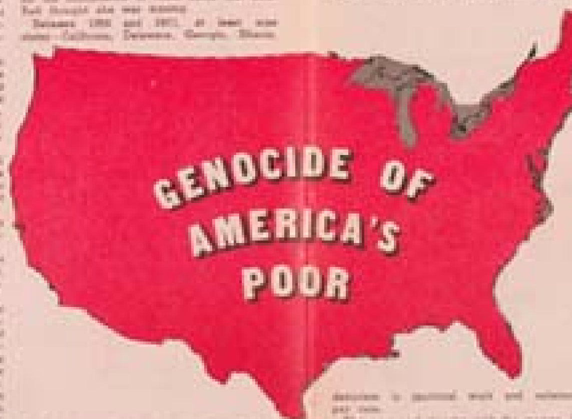
Long Live the Spirit of Sam Napier!

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE



STERILIZATION

State Laws Violate Rights Of Mentally Disabled People





Intercommunal News



Speakers at the recent Bay Area celebration of ZANU's election victory were (left to right) representatives of the Black Consciousness Movement of South Africa, Iranian Student Association, SHALI AMWELE of SWAPO, JoNINA ABRON, editor of THE BLACK PANTHER, SID WELSH of the American Indian Movement, OBA T'SHAKA of the Pan Afrikan Secretariat and a representative of El Salvador's revolutionary movement

LAND REDISTRIBUTION BEGINS IN ZIMBABWE

On April 18, 1980, the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU)-led government will assume control of the newly independent nation of Zimbabwe. ZANU won a landslide victory in the recent elections after leading a 14-year war for liberation.

What kind of changes will this transfer of power mean? ZANU's chief representative to the United Nations, Tirivafi Kangai, gave some insights at a recent press conference in San Francisco.

During the war, we mobilized people. In other words, we won their hearts and minds. The people were aware. They knew who was fighting, they knew who was bringing independence. They knew our platform, what we were going to do for them: bring them free education, free medical services, and give back the land to the African majority, who had been landless for decades. These were the issues. This is why they voted for our party.

During the transitional period, there were major problems in terms of implementing the Lancaster House Agreement. We are now, however, in a position to change the constitution whenever we want to. We are referring to numbers of seats assigned to Europeans. We think that 20 are too many when their population is less than three per cent of the total population. Because of our landslide victory, we are now in a position to effect changes.

We think that the people of Zimbabwe, through their government, should have more control over their resources. There have to be fundamental changes. The main means of production have to be socialized. In the final analysis we want a socialist Zimbabwe.

We know that we cannot jump from colonialism to socialism overnight. The country has to be democratized, institutions have to be democratized within Zimbabwe. Socializing industry and the means of production is our goal.

We feel that we have been fighting in Zimbabwe not so that ZANU alone should rule, but that the people of Zimbabwe should be free. Therefore, we have formed a broadbased government.

Our position is that we have been fighting for a nonracial society, not a multi-racial society. Therefore, Zimbabweans of European origin are welcome to stay in Zimbabwe to rebuild it, as long as they give up their privileges, as long as they abide by the will of the majority.

We are in the process of building a Zimbabwean army. The bulk of the forces are going to come from ZANU and the Zimbabwe African People's Union ZAPU).

Then there are some elements of the Rhodesian Army. There is what they call the Rhodesian African Rifles. They were in the army long before Ian Smith's Unilateral Declaration of Independence (UDI). Some of them did not commit atrocities against our people. We think that these are people we can reorientate. They are our own people.

Secondly, there are some Rhodesian Europeans who are in the army who say they will serve any government that comes in power. But the Zimbabwean national army will have to come from ZANU and ZAPU first, and then some acceptable elements in the Rhodesian Army.

The Selous Scouts, the Grey Scouts—the notorious counterinsurgency units—will have to be

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ZANU chief representative to the U.N. TIRIVAFI KANGAI (above), Zimbabwean musicians and Bay Area ZANU branch member PROSPER TAKERERE appeared at program.

"The Salvadorian People Are In Search of Their Liberation"

Following is the conclusion of excerpts from a statement recently issued by the People's Revolutionary Army (ERP) of El Salvador and reprinted from the New York Times.

CONCLUSION

In rural areas of different zones of the country there is a permanent state of war against the people, and thousands of peasant families are persecuted and besieged by the National Guard. The forces of repression assassinate and steal family belongings, kill their domestic animals, destroy their crops, rape women and assassinate children, the aged and entire peasant families, in an evident campaign to exterminate the bases of the popular movement. Afterwards, the official bulletins refer to these incidents as "confrontations with subversives."

It is not always known exactly how many deaths are produced by this repression in rural areas, because military cordons impeded access to these zones.

The cruelty with which the forces of repression act is terrifying, and as a small example we refer to the evacuation of

CONTINUED ON PAGE 12

BLACK AFRICAN NATIONS UNITE TO CUT TIES WITH S. AFRICA

(Lusaka, Zambia) - Leaders of nine Black African nations held a conference in Lusaka in early April and agreed on a seven-point plan designed to diminish their countries' heavy dependence on South Africa.

The countries—Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia, Rhodesia, Malawi, Lesotho and Swaziland—plan a combined effort to develop road and rail lines to lessen their dependence on South Africa's transport system. Of the nine, only Angola and Tanzania do not depend on South Africa in economic matters.

The meeting was an extension of the Arusha conference held in Tanzania last summer. There, the nations first discussed the joint plan and proposed the Lusaka gathering.

Robert Mugabe, who will be prime minister of Zimbabwe when that former British colony becomes independent later this month, attended the session and signed the declaration, as did all the other leaders.

The plan calls for the formation of a southern Africa transport and communications commission, a combined effort to combat diseases in livestock, research on drought and other agricultural problems and research on self-sufficiency in food.

One of the key points of the plan is the establishment of a development fund, which the leaders hope will attract international aid.

To use the host country as an example, 30 per cent of Zambian trade is with South Africa. Zambia has a credit line of 10 million rand, or $8 million, there and is using it to purchase agricultural equipment.

A railway from Lusaka through the Tanzanian port of Dar es Salaam was built so that Zambians would not have to use the railroad to South African ports to get their goods in and out. But the Tazara Railway, as it is called, has proved inefficient and the port at Dar es Salaam is hopelessly congested. As a result, only 40 per cent of Zambian goods ride the Tazara; South Africa handles the rest.

CRITICAL SHORTAGE

What is more, Zambia, suffering a critical shortage of corn, a diet staple, is getting emergency shipments from South Africa, which has lent Zambia 12 locomotives to transport spare parts, agricultural equipment and corn.

In Zambia's case, the policy is to buy from the cheapest source so the savings can be passed along to the consumer. South Africa is that source, and its sphere of business partners extends well beyond the nine countries in the region. Kenya, in East Africa, recently bought $11 million worth of corn from South Africa because of a shortage.

Another Kenyan experience has been much talked about here in the wake of the announced hope of forming an economic community among the nine nations. The idea is that by trading with one another they will increase self-sufficiency while diminishing dependence on South Africa.

Kenya tried a similar endeavor, in a union with Tanzania and Uganda called the East Africa Community. The organization's life was cut short by internal disagreements.

There is a duplication of industries in most of the countries involved in the Lusaka conference. Most have automobile assembly plants, make cement and textiles, and produce beef, coffee, corn, mutton, sugar and tea. There is not much available in any one that the others cannot produce themselves.

To overcome this obstacle means designating one country the prime coffee producer, another the chief sugar grower and so on.

The plan signed by the heads of state calls for a transportation and communications commission based in Mozambique and, more important, the establishment of an international aid council to obtain financial support. There is no estimate of the cost of linking the nine nations with roads and rail lines, but ministers attending the conference said privately that it would cost $2 billion just to get their collective effort started. Ninety-nine per cent of this would have to come from outside.

International aid representatives in Lusaka cannot see where the money would come from. Underwriting the cost of a road between two countries right now, when neither country is expected to be able to increase its productivity for the next 10 years, is not an attractive project, according to the aid people.

POLICY

Meanwhile, the South African government's policy of establishing separate, "independent" states for Blacks suffered a major setback recently when a commission financed with government funds reported that 90 per cent of Xhosa-speaking Blacks want a unitary political system with voters of all races electing a single parliament,

CONTINUED ON PAGE 13



TRUCE BROKEN IN CHAD

(Paris, France) Recent fighting in Ndjamena, the Chadian capital, marked the fifth time truce arrangements have collapsed since fighting began March 22 in the African country. The truce was between forces loyal to President Goukouni Oueddei and his defense minister, Hissen Habre. The latest ceasefire was to have been supervised by a control commission made up of representatives from Togo, Liberia, Nigeria and Cameroon.



U.N. CONDEMNS SOUTH AFRICA

(United Nations, N.Y.) - The U.N. Security Council recently voted unanimously to condemn South Africa for armed attacks on Zambian territory and warned that sanctions will be imposed if they continue. The council adopted a resolution that also demanded withdrawal of all South African troops from Zambia and an end to military flights over its territory. Zambia charged South African troops have crossed into its territory almost daily from neighboring Namibia, also known as South West Africa.

GUERRILLAS ATTACK IN SOUTH AFRICA

(Johannesburg, South Africa) Black guerrillas armed with rocket-propelled grenades and automatic rifles attacked a police station in a White residential area near the Black "township" of Soweto before daylight in mid-April. Witnesses said guerrillas, numbering up to 11, fled after firing their weapons into the police station in the White suburb of Booysens. The guerrillas left behind leaflets demanding the release of Walter Sisulu, leader of the banned African National Congress, who has been in the maximum security jail in Cape Town for 16 years. It was the fourth attack in 11 months on a police station.

TANZANIA FIGHTS I.M.F.

(Chicago, Ill.) - Tanzania, which is seeking relief from an enormous balance of payments deficit, has vowed not to abandon its "endeavors to build a socialist state" in order to secure a loan from the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The East African nation publicly adopted this position in November, 1979, when it rejected IMF terms for a $200 million credit facility. Tanzania, if it had accepted the loan, would have had to end wage and price controls, devalue the Tanzanian shilling, end government subsidy of basic necessities, cut back government spending and impose higher interest rates. The IMF imposes the above criteria on all countries seeking a loan to alleviate foreign exchange problems. However, Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere charged, "Such conditions reinforce our conviction about the importance of the Third World demand for changes in the management structure of the IMF. It needs to be made really international, and really an instrument of all its members, rather than a device by which powerful economic forces in some rich countries increase their power over the poor nations of the world." The African leader said he does not "know whether there are now people who honestly believe that the IMF is politically or ideologically neutral. It has an ideology of economic and social development which it is trying to impose on poor countries irrespective of their own clearly stated policies." Nyerere said when Tanzania and other developing nations "reject IMF conditions we hear the threatening whisper: 'Without accepting our conditions, you will not get our money, and you will get no other money.' Indeed, we have already heard hints from some quarters that money or credit will not be made available to us until we have reached an understanding with IMF."

PALESTINIAN PROTEST AT WHITE HOUSE

(Washington, D.C.) - Some 3,000 Palestinians demonstrated recently near the White House in support of the Palestine Liberation Organization and against the "peace" initiatives of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat. The demonstrators, including Arab students and American citizens of Palestinian descent, marched several miles to Lafayette Park across Pennsylvania Avenue from the White House. Jawad George, a Washington lawyer and U.S. citizen of Palestinian ancestry who helped organize the rally, said the demonstration was sponsored by the Palestine Congress of North America, an umbrella group for about 55 Palestinian groups in the U.S.

U.S. ATTACKS JAMAICA

(Kingston, Jamaica) - The Carter administration has decided that if Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley does not moderate his leftist policies within the next few months, the U.S. may use all available influences and pressure to drive him from office. The serious erosion of relations between the administration and Manley started last August, when the prime minister attacked U.S. policies at the conference of nonaligned nations in Havana. At the summit, Manley defended the presence of Cuban troops in Africa and called for the independence of Puerto Rico. The U.S. embassy in Kingston cabled a recommendation to the State Department that U.S. food aid to Jamaica, totaling about $10 million, be cut off. President Carter approved the food-aid cut, setting in motion a tough new stance against Manley. In December, the island suffered another economic blow, dealt by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which refused to grant further emergency loans.

GUNBOAT DIPLOMACY

(Havana, Cuba) - With banner headlines and a front-page article outlined in red, the Cuban government took note recently of the coincidence of stepped-up military action by the U.S. in the Caribbean and the developments at the Peruvian and Venezuelan embassies here. The Cubans took note of Solid Shield-80, an operation of more than 20,000 men, 42 ships and 350 airplanes that is to be directed in the coming month by President Carter's emergency task force in Key West. The maneuvers, the Cubans said, will begin May 8 and will include the landing of 2,000 marines at the American naval base at Guantanamo Bay in Cuba and the air transport of 1,200 troops to that base. "There is an unquestionable intent to intimidate the revolutionary movement of El Salvador with the idea of a military intervention," the article also said.

U.S. WEAPONS IN AFGHANISTAN

(Kabul, Afghanistan) - The Afghanistan government recently charged that U.S.-made chemical weapons have been used by rebels against civilians and said it had irrefutable evidence to back up its claim. A statement issued in the name of the government said Afghan troops in Gerat province fought March 25 with rebels who had "infiltrated into Afghanistan from abroad. Weapons captured during this operation include chemical hand grenades made in the U.S.



Iranian youth in Tehran.

CONFESSED SPIES IN IRAN

(Tehran, Iran) - Two American hostages, recently introduced as "confessed spies" on Iranian national television, disclosed technical secrets concerning photographic and electronic spying by the U.S. embassy here. One of the hostages conducted a guided tour of a secret warehouse from which he said the U.S. National Security Agency and CIA had monitored Iranian communications and computer activity.

World Scope

"The Salvadorian People Are In Search of Their Liberation"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

the local of the Christian Democratic Party, occupied peacefully by LP-28.

The repressive forces of the national police, the National Guard and the police of the Treasury Department took the occupants by surprise, entering from the roofs of neighboring houses, and shooting and killing the first group of occupants they found. Then they cut down remaining occupants, beating them savagely, along with the hostages.

A member of the national police forced a militant of the LP-28 to take off her underclothes and then inserted the muzzle of his G-3 rifle into her genitals while beating her and insulting her.

After forcing them to lie down on the floor they proceeded to ask who was responsible for the occupation. The leaders of the militants of the LP-28, Victor Orlando Quintanilla and Jaime Edgardo Lopez, bravely answered, raising their heads and saying that it was they. An agent of the national police then inserted the muzzle of his rifle in the mouth of comrade Victor and shot and killed him. Before they killed him, however, and when he realized he was about to be killed, comrade Victor Quintilla said, "Comrades, be strong! keep your morale high!"

Jaime suffered the same fate and was also assassinated, as was comrade Maristela Serrano, another leader of the LP-28, who received all the shots in her genitals.

American imperialism's big worry—that a government with dissimilar interests could gain power in our country—is forcing it to put into action a plan escalating intervention, which even includes direct military intervention in Salvadorian territory.

American military intervention has already begun in El Salvador. Uniformed Americans, in the capacity of chiefs of operations, participated in the December 15 massacre of more than 100 peasants in El Congo. On January 23, marines in custody of the American embassy captured two students, members of the Popular Revolutionary Bloc (BPR), in the vicinity of the embassy, and later turned them over to the National Guard—a fact acknowledged by the person with power of attorney for the embassy. These two students are now listed as "disappeared."

Recently, an enormous American military mission has arrived in our country: advisors and military technicians in counter-insurrection, veterans of Vietnam, are here giving courses to officials and classes in the headquarters of the armed forces. Technicians in explosives in other branches of the repressive forces such as the national police, the National Guard, and the police of the Treasury Department, are of American nationality.

The U.S. government is also using the Costa Rica government to help look for political support for the Salvadorian government. □



Armed civilians stood guard inside San Salvador's Metropolitan Cathedral after explosions and shooting erupted during the funeral of Archbishop OSCAR ROMERO (far left).

"My Assignment Was to Kill George Jackson"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

was supposedly killed by Carr, was tight with Nance and them. That might have been part of his death. He died right after this, you see. (According to a sealed affidavit filed during the course of the San Quentin 6 trial, James Carr allegedly became a police informant at the latest around April 6, 1971.)

After various plans to kill George Jackson failed, it was decided, "If we can convince Jackson he's being broke out, he'll convince the rest of them." If Jackson thought he had an ally inside the penitentiary, then he could convince the ones who were going to break him out in the first place, who'd tried and tried again, to try it one more time. And that's how he got killed.

Q: How did that work, the set-up and assassination of George Jackson?

TACKWOOD: George is in the penitentiary and he knows that he's up for getting killed. Now, an inmate, someone he knows, comes to him and says, "I know a guard who'll help us. I think I can convince him to bring up a gun. We'll get some guns, some dynamite and some explosives. We'll work from the inside and the others work from the outside."

With this idea in mind, everybody (the Committee of 7 that planned to break George out of jail), said, "If he's got this kind of help inside, this is the first chance we have had like this. Let's get the plan going again." Bang! We got the conspirators conspiring again to get George out on the main premise—which turned out to be a lie—that he had inside help helping him now, something he never had before.

Q: So the police were trying to convice George of one thing and trying to convince this breakout team that another thing is going on?

TACKWOOD: Yeah! See what I'm saying? And up at CCS (Criminal Conspiracy Section of the LAPD), they're sitting back saying, "Boy, I hope they go for this. Boy, I hope they buy this 'cause if they do, we got them all finally and we're gonna kill them all at one time."

Q: How did this develop?

TACKWOOD: Well, it developed pretty fast. You see the end result. Everybody knows there wasn't a 9mm (gun) smuggled into the prison that day. And I think one of the guards said he saw a .38 revolver that disappeared. Nobody knows what happed to it.

(After Tackwood testified at the San Quentin 6 trial in April, 1976, former San Quentin Prison guard Bill Hampton testified that he positively saw a .38 revolver in the hands of one the inmates on August 21, 1971, the day George Jackson was assassinated, but that the gun was searched for but never found.)

Q: You said that on August 22, 1971, you had a meeting at CCS and someone said, "CII fucked up." Were they working separately or together with CCS in plotting George's assassination?

TACKWOOD: That's what I'm trying to explain to everybody. Even within the Los Angeles Police Department, Intelligence, SII, they all stayed within one general frame of mind, but they worked independently of each other. They're all trying to pull this off. CII is the same way. Everybody wants to be king of the mountain and do the best job. So what happens is that each of them have their own informers, their own agents; each one of them has its own plans. It's like if we found out George is to be killed on the first by some other group, we'll work on killing George on the thirty-first.

Q: How many people did the police have working along these lines?

TACKWOOD: I know of only 17 officers in CCS. Their knowledge was so great, so far reathing—reaching all the way to when Huey Newton came to town, where he stayed, what he did—that they had to have at least 120 to 130 people working for them in and out of the Panther Party; on all levels, from the Friends of the Panther Party on up.

Q: Did you ever work with or for the federal government?

TACKWOOD: Yeah. With Edward Birch. *I'll tell you, it was a national type thing. It wasn't to get rid of some Black Panthers; it was to get rid of the Black Panther Party as a whole. And within the shortest period of time possible and the least expensively.*

Q: Did you take part in any of the FBI COINTELPRO operations?

TACKWOOD: CCS was part of it, the COINTELPRO program. I didn't know it was the COINTELPRO program at the time, but from the knowledge I have now and the years that have passed, I'm attuned to it.

Q: Under what jurisdiction does CCS act?

TACKWOOD: I'll tell you a very interesting story and this will show you the scope of CCS.

You remember when Nixon was in San Jose? There was a riot. Well, what I didn't know—and this has been verified—is that everybody thinks he was totally guarded by the Secret Service. But you see it's the FBI contingency that flies in before him and clears things up.

So, the night of this riot, Bob Sharrett, Dan Mahoney and I came up to San Jose. We were picked up by the resident agent of the FBI in Santa Cruz and taken to a motel in Santa Cruz where there were many, many FBI agents. There were 12 or 13 of them. They were off in a room with flack jackets, high powered rifles, the best that was available at the time. And we all got in custom-long cars and went on a raid that wasn't successful—against the Panthers.

What was happening was that this was another plan against the Panthers. They were going to kill off all the people training up there, just kill them off. Huey Newton was supposed to be visiting there, along with some of the Party's top leadership.

But the amazing thing is that I found these FBI agents weren't familiar with the area. I asked, "Well, where are these FBI agents from?" These were the agents that were traveling with Nixon. This shows you the power and scope of CCS.

The scope of what I'm saying is this: think of all the telephone conversations that must have been made, and to whom, to get Nixon's bodyguards to go along on a raid. That came right out of Washington. The implications of that are tremendous. □

Black African Nations Unite

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

Africa News reports.

The commission, chaired by Professor George Quail of Johannesburg, was appointed by Chief Lennox Sebe, head of the Ciskei government. The Ciskei, one of nine Black reserves called "homelands," had been expected to become the fourth such entity to be declared "independent."

Asked to investigate the implications of independence for Ciskeians, the commission concluded that Chief Sebe should not accept "independence" unless certain conditions are met.

"The status quo, unsatisfactory as it may be to the government and the people of the Ciskei, is preferable to 'independence' on present terms, that is, those accepted by Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda," the 340-page report declares.

South Africa is the only country which recognizes the three "independent homelands," which are almost totally dependent on the apartheid regime economically.

Significantly, the panel included two prominent Afrikaaners: the principal of the University of Port Elizabeth, Ernst Marais, and Dr. Martin Vandenberg, president of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut. Professor Robert Rotberg from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology also served on the seven-member group.

After lengthy interviews with about 700 persons, the commission found that "in no category of Ciskeians were more than four out of ten in favor of independence, and among city Xhosa only about one in five supported it."

Respondents listed five major reasons for rejecting independence. In the words of the final report: "Blacks are not properly consulted about whether they want it; the loss of South African citizenship is unacceptable; the 'homelands' are too small and fragmented; their inhabitants could suffer important economic disadvantages; and there is no prospect of international recognition." □

"L.A. Police Operate Above The Law"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

Hugh Halford are accused of raping Pamela Dunn, now 13, in their patrol car on Halloween night, October 31, 1974.

In the second case, the family of a Black man who was killed during an incident last May recently sued the city of Los Angeles, five policemen and two paramedics for negligence and racial bias in his death.

The suit charges that when police arrived to break up the altercation, Jerry Wright was handcuffed and made to lie face down in the dirt without the immediate medical attention he needed.

The paramedics, the family charged, failed to diagnose the seriousness of Wright's injuries. His mother, sister and brother watched helplessly while the young Black man "went progressively into a comatose state and died before their eyes."

In the third case, criminal charges were recently filed against three police officers who critically wounded a service station attendant they allegedly mistook for a robbery suspect.

Struck down in the shooting on January 27, 1979, was Cornelius Tatum, 42. He was hit by a fusillade of 11 bullets and remains paralyzed from the waist down.

The action is the first time in eight years that the Los Angeles County district attorney's office has filed charges against a police officer involved in a shooting.

In the fourth case, a report by a medical examiner for the Los Angeles County coroner's office charged that "a blow over the right side of his head . . . from a blunt police instrument" could have "contributed to [the] death" of David Drumheller, 48, who was found dead in a holding cell at a Lakewood police station in late March. □

Land Redistribution Begins In Zimbabwe

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

disbanded.

Commanders of ZANU and ZAPU are working together with Peter Walls, the commander of the Rhodesian Army. If you are going to build one army out of three, then the three commanders must work together. Leading positions in the army hierarchy will be given to ZANU and ZAPU commanders. These are the forces which brought change, and that change has to be reflected in the composition of the army.

There also have to be changes immediately in the civil service. Africans have been denied top positions. Therefore, there has to be a shakeup.

Already some racist judges have resigned. They have to be replaced. Fifty in the top echelon of the police have resigned. During the war we were training our own police, and they are now in Salisbury to take up those positions. The shakeup of the police force is almost complete, in terms of our people coming in to occupy important positions.

About 1,200 political detainees were recently released. The majority of political prisoners are now free.

Zimbabwe is quite urbanized, it is quite industrialized. That being the case, you find multinational companies there, the top 10. Of course, we have to be very tough towards most of them because most of them were operating in violation of economic sanctions against Rhodesia. They were sustaining that regime economically.

Our position is that contracts have to change immediately. The working relationship has to change. There are some companies which own 100 per cent of the industry, like mining, and therefore, the profits coming out of these industries.

That means that the people of Zimbabwe have not been benefiting at all from their resources. That has to end immediately. The people of Zimbabwe must benefit more than the transnational companies.

Working relationships between the government and the multinational companies have to change drastically. We also think that industry in Zimbabwe has to make Africans more efficient. They have to be trained instead of just letting an African push and shove. Their working conditions have to improve, their salaries and wages have to be increased.

We are happy to say that though we are not in power, some workers are on strike. Now, we can use that as a lever to say to the British and their companies, "Look here, there have to be changes. Look what the people want. These are the people who supported the war of national liberation and there have to be changes in the country." Therefore, the needs of the workers, which are clear now, have to be listened to by the multinational companies because of the pressure coming from the government and the workers.

We have unions within ZANU and ZAPU. Now those unions are going out working with the workers of Zimbabwe. Most of the workers are just now free. They can go on strike, they can do whatever they want. These things were unheard of during the past. So now we are going to channel the energy behind their grievances through the progressive labor unions, which were established by ZANU and ZAPU during the war.

We in ZANU believe that whoever controls land has the power of life and death, because on land you find minerals, you find water, you find a soil for the culture. So the war really was geared toward regaining the land, its resources.

We have a Department of Land Settlement and Rural Development, which is really going to be geared towards resettling people and giving the land to the people.

The peasantry bore the brunt of the war in Zimbabwe. The revolution has to take into consideration the wishes and aspirations of the peasants, who suffered the most. They were bombed, they were driven away from their homes, but continued to support the war. Refugees from the frontline countries, those who had gone to urban areas as squatters and those in the "protected villages" have to be resettled.

The rich farms which were deserted by colonialist farmers during the war, some land which had been reserved for foreign-born Rhodesian Europeans, and some land which had been reserved for the crown, the British government, before UDI, and the Rhodesian regime after UDI, have to be given over to the African peasantry immediately. Underutilized land, land which is occupied by European farmers, but which is not really used in the public interest, will be taken over by the new government. □

Puerto Rican Socialist Party Fights U.S. Statehood

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

ernment's fiscal structure for the possibility of statehood by lowering the commonwealth taxes so as to make way for the federal taxes when they come.

Generally there is an offensive in favor of statehood and President Carter has been tacitly pushing it.

We have noticed lately, however, that there are different tendencies taking shape in Washington. One theory now being very much discussed is the so-called "alternative theory," which consists of the proposition that the U.S. should develop contingency plans, alternatives, for the possibility of statehood being refused by the U.S. Congress and/or the Puerto Rican people. This view is growing in Washington—to prepare for any possibility.

Q: Does the U.S. still prefer the statehood alternative and consider it the best option?

BRAS: A very powerful segment of U.S. big business would like statehood best. That includes interests which control Puerto Rico's monopoly market, which is a very huge outlet for the export of American goods. And it includes also the U.S. armed forces, especially the Navy.

But there are other segments of big business that don't like statehood because their interests would be affected—like the pharmaceutical industry. They obtain huge gains based on tax exemptions that they would lose with statehood. They and their lobby are actively engaged in trying to block it.

Q: What success has there been in forging the type of broad front of all forces opposed to annexation—that PSP has been calling for?

BRAS: Some of those forces have stepped back—like, for instance, the Popular Democratic Party, and particularly [former Governor] Rafael Hernandez Colon. After having written what he called a "new thesis" based on the conclusion that Puerto Rico should expand its autonomous authority over the government, he went back to the position of entering his party in the Democratic Party primaries. He himself is now backing Kennedy. He was scared by the great campaign launched by the government after the 1978 U.N. debate depicting him as an ally of the Socialists.

But although there is no organic united front of the forces against annexation, there have been several campaigns and struggles in which all the forces which affirm Puerto Rican rights and heritage have converged. That is the case in the current struggle on the cultural level—artists and intellectuals from all shades of independence and autonomist stands are participating actively.

VIEQUES AND U.S. NAVY

That is also the case in the struggle of the people of Vieques against the U.S. Navy. It goes further there—it is the people of all parties, including the New Progressive Party, the governing party. Even the mayor of Vieques is participating in the struggle against the Navy. That is a real united front.

This unity has not been concretized in an organic united front so far. We believe, however, that the decade of the 1980's will see a political regrouping of a very drastic character in Puerto Rico.

Q: Romero Barcelo says that his 1980 re-election campaign will be a referendum on statehood in effect. Does the PSP plan to participate in the election?

BRAS: We are running in the elections—we registered our party last year. It's a very difficult process to register a party in Puerto Rico. We had to get 80,000 signatures, sworn in before a lawyer—that took us three years for the 1976 elections; this time we made it in one year. We will have a nominating convention on April 27.

We are participating in the election in order to denounce the fraud of the colonial system and to lead a campaign based on the necessity of strengthening the real opposition, which is not only an opposition to the party in government, but an opposition to the system.

There will probably also be a push for a plebiscite on status in 1981. We are already campaigning against it—the plebiscite is the imperialist mechanism for the continuation of colonialism. The transfer of all powers from the U.S. to the Puerto Rican people is the mandate of the international community for decolonization. We will insist on that at every corner of the world where we can be heard. We will campaign to discredit the plebiscite and to assure that the largest possible segment of the people boycott. □



Shanty town in slums of San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Prop. 10— Unlimited Rent Control

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

payments, interest and property taxes, are generally not subject to inflation."

In most cases, therefore, rent increases tied to the consumer price index would create enormous windfall profits for landlords.

The initiative's rent increase provisions are also criticized for permitting retroactive raises by landlords who have stayed under the price-index level in the past, and for allowing a pass-through of landlord costs for improvements enhancing the market value of the property but providing little benefit to tenants.

Moreover, it would require all local ordinances to include vacancy-decontrol provisions, removing control from a unit whenever a tenant voluntarily vacates. With normal tenant transiency, most units would be decontrolled once every three years, thereby eliminating the benefits of the controls over that period. Landlords would even have an incentive to coerce tenants into moving "voluntarily."

Also, since subleasing and tenant substitution are considered voluntary vacating, students and others who live in more transient households would be especially vulnerable to faster rent increases.

Housing law experts fear that poor drafting of the initiative text may result in a broader effect than even its backers intended. By having the law "occupy exclusively the field of regulation of residential property rents," the initiative would apparently prevent the state from continuing its controls on rents, even in publicly subsidized housing developments, and might even preempt all legislative power to enact controls on speculation, condominium conversion and other matters that indirectly affect rent levels.



Tenant FRANK KELLUM shows broken window slumlord owner of East Oakland building refused to repair.

Despite Prop. 10's obvious intent to undermine rent control in California, it is being held out to the public as a pro-rent control measure. Industry literature proclaims that this proposal "would assure fair treatment for both tenants and landlords," and asserts that it would enable local governments to enact rent control laws.

The fact is that the power to enact such laws already exists, and every component of the landlord initiative would actually restrict the discretion of local communities. A real-estate industry newsleter even admits that, despite the "Rent Control" title on the initiative, "the measure would in no way establish controls. . .however, the title is likely to make getting signatures easier, since the majority of state voters appear to favor some form of rent controls."

For this reason Los Angeles City Councilman Joel Wachs has termed the proposal "a fraud," and "the most misleading and deceptive initiative I've even seen."☐

Prop. 9 Would Force Drastic Cuts

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

out" local governments and schools, preventing massive layoffs and service cutbacks. Prop. 9 is a serious threat to the bail-out.

•The bail-out monies have come from a state surplus, which is now gone. When the books are tallied at the end of this year, there will be some money left over, but it will not be nearly enough to make up for a $4.9 billion loss.

•The potential loss of Prop. 9 is greater than the actual tax cut because many federal programs require a local or state match which could be sacrificed. Without the local share, which is sometimes as low as 10 per cent, millions in federal dollars may be lost. Revenue sharing funds are vulnerable to this type of loss.

Not only are people who care about students, senior citizens and human services concerned about Prop. 9, but the business community is beginning to become worried. For the first time since 1952, the rating of California's bonds have been lowered because of the financial uncertainty of Prop. 9.

Even supporters of Prop. 9 have realized that the timing of their tax "cut" is terrible. State senator William Campbell, a strong supporter of Prop. 9, has introduced a piece of legislation that will delay the implementation of Prop. 9, if it passes, for one year because the first year's tax loss would be too great.

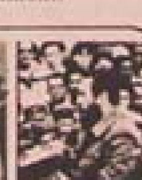
Several trade unions, public workers, social service, community and political organizations throughout the state are promoting the Tax Simplicity Act (TAS) as an alternative to Prop. 9. The TSA would grant an average tax cut of $329 to 92 per cent of the population.

The TSA is a progressive tax reform measure, as it aims to make the wealthy and the corporations carry the tax burden. But its passage could not prevent Prop. 9 from being implemented, since Prop. 9 is a constitutional amendment and the TSA is a statute. Opponents of Prop. 9 are thus stressing that the focus should still be on defeating the amendment.

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Prison Activists

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

his sentence he was transferred from San Quentin to the San Francisco County Jail, where he awaits trial for the murder of the guard. Allen is still in San Quentin.

As a child, Graham picked cotton on a Louisiana plantation. In 1962, when he was 11, his family moved to the Watts section of Los Angeles.

"I was in Soledad when George Jackson was in San Quentin," said Graham. "I was inspired by his ideas and felt a psychic zone of liberation between us. To me, he symbolized hope. So I began organizing the minds and bodies of Black prisoners to oppose prison policy that caused certain people with political views to get locked in solitary and abused by the guards.

"When I got transferred to DVI in 1973, I sensed that things had been building up there for a long time. I could feel a sense of explosion," said Graham.



At Graham's and Allen's first trial in Stockton, local police and officers of the California Department of Corrections brandished shotguns, .357 magnums, M-16's and other automatic weapons inside and outside the courtroom and on top of nearby buildings.

Since the second trial, the state supreme court upheld a California Court of Appeal ruling declaring Penal Code 4500 unconstitutional on grounds that the mandatory death sentence did not allow for mitigating circumstances. Therefore, in their upcoming trial, Graham and Allen will be tried for first degree murder.

"If I win this case, the first thing I'll do is find a job," Graham said. "But I'll also be doing political work. No matter what people do in prison, if they don't have a voice within the larger society, they can't be heard. If I lose, life goes on. I'll have to do the things I wanted to do on the outside, in prison."

(Graham's and Allen's third trial is set for April 28, 850 Bryant Street, Department 21, San Francisco. The Graham and Allen Defense Committee urges those wishing to show support to attend.)☐



Undocumented children working in the fields. The state of Texas is attempting to deny undocumented children with a public school education because they are not U.S. citizens.

UNDOCUMENTED CHILDREN DENIED EDUCATION

(Houston, Texas) - Each school day, nine-year-old Monica, born in Mexico but now a child of Texas, arrives at the old community center on Canal Street not far from her little frame home that sits on cinder blocks in the city's east side barrio.

Inside, she joins 95 other Mexican children aged six to 16 in four crowded classrooms, where they study English and math. There is little time for other subjects at this special school, since promptly at one p.m., after only four hours of class, the school doors close on Monica's makeshift education, which costs $6 a week.

Monica's parents would like her to attend the Houston public school next door to the community center. But as the child of undocumented workers, she and thousands of other children are denied a free public education by the state.

Since 1975, Texas, which shares 1,248 miles of border with Mexico, has refused to fund the education of undocumented children. This has prompted cities such as Dallas and Brownsville to bar the children altogether and other cities, such as Houston, to levy high tuitions that are beyond the reach of the impoverished Mexican workers, the *Los Angeles Times* reports.

So the children, variously estimated at from 10,000 to 10 times that number, remain at home or walk the streets. A few, such as Monica, attend the handful of small, struggling alternative schools.

The state's position is now under sharp legal attack by civil rights lawyers, a challenge that will determine not only whether these thousands of U.S. residents are ever educated but also the extent of the constitutional rights of undocumented workers.

Since February, a suit by the parents of 30 undocumented children has been playing out amid the wood paneling and marble slabs of a federal courtroom here. The workers charge that their rights are being violated, and they want the Texas ban on free education—the only one in the nation—struck down.

The case is expected to be decided later this spring by federal District Court Judge Woodrow Seals, and the outcome will have lifelong consequences for the children in question.

"We are seeing the creation of a permanent uneducated underclass in American society," says Peters Roos of the Mexican-American Legal Defense and Educational Fund, one of the groups which, with the federal government, is challenging the state.

Adds Peter A. Schey of the Los Angeles-based National Center for Immigrants' Rights: "The question is, are these children going to grow up and remain in the United States? If they are, we need to evaluate the impact on society of forcing illiteracy on them."

It is, Schey said, "the final frontier of the question of exploiting undocumented workers. If Texas can get away with exacting the labor of parents and forcing the child to stay home, the states can do anything."

The Texas law barring state funds for undocumented workers' education is being defended by the state's assistant attorney general, Susan Dasher, who argues that the children have no constitutional right to a free education. She claims that to provide them with one would drain limited state funds from the education of legal residents and citizens, with the big losers the predominantly poor and Hispanic pupils who are legal residents.

If the federal government can deny food stamps, welfare and medical assistance to undocumented workers, the state contends, then the state can deny them an education.

Schey counters by saying that the children's parents are taxpaying workers whose contributions to the state budget merely provide windfall subsidies for others.

Indeed, the trial has disclosed that Dallas locates migrant children, enters their names on the rolls of federal education programs, collects federal subsidies on the children's behalf—and then bars them from school.

The issue is not money, Schey says, but un-constitutional discrimination.

Besides having to resolve these legal questions, Judge Seals already has had difficulties with the case. He stated at one point that nothing of worldwide importance had ever been writen in Spanish.

After a local professor accused Seals of bias and cited a list of Nobel-prize winners whose native language was Spanish, Seals apologized from the bench.

Houston school officials have testified it would cost $21.8 million to educate about 14,000 undocumented children, a number which Schey says is inflated. He contends there are only about 10,000 in the entire state. (This school year saw 329 children turned down by Houston for lack of proper documentation.)

While the legal arguing goes on, children like Monica attend the Instituto Mexicano on Canal Street. They are mixed together—a nine-year-old with the 16-year-olds, a 12-year-old with the eight-year-olds—in a rough reckoning of age, past education and ability.

Instituto Mexicano opened last fall with four teachers, four classrooms and a waiting list. It is one of at least three that has opened in the state for undocumented children.

Monica's parents are from Matamoros, Mexico. Her father is a waiter and her mother does cleaning work.

Monica's mother said she had considered returning to Matamoros if her daughter had been unable to go to any school.

Hispanic civil rights groups fear that if the law is upheld, it could influence other states to take similar steps. California, for example, provides free education for undocumented children, and 80,000 such children are in the Los Angeles schools. But with growing budget problems and angry taxpayers, some see a threat to that state's policies.

Undocumented workers have become so numerous in several state industries—tourism, agriculture, construction, restaurants—that federal Labor Department investigators recently recovered hundreds of thousands of dollars in back wages on behalf of underpaid migrant workers. □